

annexation or the establishment of a protectorate, would settle the question definitely and permanently, whereas if it is left open until some other power gets a foothold there it may be a very difficult one to settle. The question is dormant now, but it is liable to become a very live one on short notice.

GOVERNOR-ELECT AND DEMOCRATIC APPOINTMENTS.

There are indications that the Popocrats of this State who were beaten in their attempts to keep the sound-money Democratic ticket off the ballot and annihilated at the polls, are trying to dictate the policy of Governor-elect Mount in regard to appointments. The law provides that the Governor shall appoint two members of the State Board of Tax Commissioners, "not more than one of whom shall be of the same political party;" and it also provides that of the eighteen trustees of the State benevolent institutions, "not more than nine shall belong to the same political party." On Monday the Sentinel published an interview with Governor Matthews relative to an alleged rumor that the Governor-elect had decided to fill the positions referred to with sound-money Democrats. Governor Matthews seemed to be loaded for the interview, for he was reported as saying:

If Governor Mount were to ignore Democratic appointments, as he is doing, it would be a crime and an outrage. The law for the appointment of these institutions provides for the selection of eighteen directors, not more than nine of whom shall be of the same political party, and the six institutions shall be apportioned among these eighteen. That is, three institutions shall have two Democratic directors and one Republican and three shall have two Republican directors and one Democratic. For Governor Mount to refuse to recognize a party that cast 35,525 votes in the State and take nine directors from a party that cast 2,145 votes, ranking next to the least in the State and being surpassed in point of strength by the Prohibition and National parties, would be an outrage. I do not believe that Governor Mount will do it.

The Bryan organ referred to the matter again yesterday in the form of a question interview with the Governor-elect, in which it says he "clearly intimated, without making any positive statement, that in his appointments he will recognize Democrats and not members of the gold-standard party." He is called upon to make points outside of the Republican party.

These studied interviews and references to alleged rumors look like an attempt either to forestall the decision of the Governor-elect in regard to these appointments, or to commit him in advance to a particular line of action. The Popocrats are now in the trough of the political sea without any certainty of getting on top again. Having failed in previous efforts to shut out the sound-money Democrats, and having been badly worsted at the polls, they would be very glad to get official recognition from Governor Mount as the true and only Democratic party in Indiana. The Journal is not authorized to speak for the Governor-elect in this matter and does not know if he has given it any consideration. It is believed, however, that in making the appointments referred to he would be fully justified in giving the sound-money Democrats generous recognition. The sound-money Democratic convention which met in this city had among its members such men as Senator Palmer, of Illinois; General Buckner, of Kentucky; ex-Governor Flower, of New York; Controller James H. Eckels, of Illinois; Senator Caffery, of Louisiana; Hon. James O. Broadhead, of Missouri, and scores of others of national reputation. If these men are not Democrats, what are they? The convention had the cordial sympathy of President Cleveland and every member of his Cabinet. If they are not Democrats, what are they? In this State the movement embraced, and still embraces, such men as ex-Representative Bynum, Hon. S. P. Sherrin, John R. Wilson, John F. Frenzel, John C. Robinson, Austin H. Brown and thousands of others of equal high standing and character. What are they? Governor Matthews says contemptuously that they cast only 2,145 votes in the State. He knows, as every body else does, that they must have cast nearly 50,000 votes to make as emphatic as this was the defeat of the notorious Populist who succeeded in capturing the Democratic nomination. The Journal believes that every Republican in the State would be glad to see the sound-money wing of the Democratic party generously recognized by the next Governor, at least in the filling of such positions as have to be filled by Democrats. It is not likely that the Governor-elect has taken the local organ of the subject or that he will be entrapped by the Popocrat scheme to forestall his action regarding appointments to office.

DYNAMITE IN WAR.

There are indications that the Cuban war, insignificant as it is from a military point of view, may furnish other nations with the first practical evidence of the utility and effectiveness of dynamite in military operations. Almost every modern war has furnished some lesson in the use of new discoveries or the adaptation of scientific principles to military purposes. The Crimean war demonstrated more completely than had ever been done before the usefulness of a navy as a line of communication and base of operations. The Franco-German war introduced balloons as a means of reconnoitering and sending many new departures and furnished a great deal of information about the latest scientific methods. The war between Japan and China afforded some interesting lessons in the maneuvering and fighting of ironclad ships. The next war between two great nations will furnish some astonishing illustrations of the tremendous projectile force of modern improved guns, the irresistible power of their balls, the accuracy and destructiveness of submarine torpedoes and many other new discoveries.

The Cuban war is the first in which dynamite has been made use of for defensive purposes against an attacking force. Powder and torpedoes have often been used in that way, but dynamite is more easily handled and more destructive than either.

It is compact, easily transported, can be placed underground with little trouble, and, by the aid of electrical appliances, exploded at a moment's notice. The accounts of the recent battle in Cuba, in which the insurgents won a decided victory over the Spaniards, shows that dynamite played an important part in the victory. To get within fighting distance the Spaniards had to cross an open field which had been planted with dynamite cartridges. At the proper time, when the Spaniards were swarming over the field, Maceo's electricians exploded the cartridges, killing and wounding many and throwing the survivors into a panic. There have been several accounts of the shipment of dynamite from this country to

the insurgents, and they are probably abundantly supplied with it. As they are on the defensive in a country of their own choosing, of which they know all the passes and defensive lines, it is not unlikely they have planted a great deal of dynamite where they think it will do the most good. Inventor Edison, in an interview just published, says:

Dynamite used in that way is simply terrible in its effect. To plant a field with dynamite is an easy task. All you have to do is to make a series of shallow gutters or furrows from one end to the other. In these furrows, which, by the way, need not be more than six inches deep, lay an insulated wire. There should be a space of thirty or forty feet between each cartridge. The insulated wires are connected with other wires, which stretch from the "mine" to some point a mile or two away. If these wires are buried, and as there is little or no grass land in this section of Cuba, it is not difficult to restore the surface of the field to its former condition. After the mine is exploded, the electrician in charge simply connects the other end of the communication wire with the mine. The mine is ready for work. From the crest of a hill or the top of a tree, and armed with a strong field glass, the electrician can see the mine. He may be two or three miles from the mine, but he can see it, and, at any time, he is far enough away to be out of danger. When the enemy reaches the field, the electrician simply signals a button, the dynamite buried in that distant field does the rest.

This shows what a terrific weapon dynamite may become. The Cuban insurgents have already shown that they know how to use it, and if the war continues much longer they will probably furnish other proofs of its effectiveness.

MR. CHANDLER ON BIMETALLISM.

It is difficult to see what good Senator Chandler could have expected to accomplish at this time by his article in favor of international bimetalism. This is a country of free speech, and it is always permissible for a man to deliver any message which he deems important, but there are times when silence is golden. The country has just declared in the most emphatic terms against a continuance of the free-silver agitation, and the public mind is turning hopefully to consideration of the question of currency reform, when Senator Chandler attempts to revive the old discussion, or, at least, to raise a new phase of the old question. His paper seems untimely, and yet it is entirely consistent with patriotic views. In fact, no one who knows Senator Chandler will question his honesty, Americanism or patriotism. The fact that his article is so full of expressions of respect for the country and its Congress, the proceedings of the conference were harmonious and business-like, and the addresses delivered showed intelligent appreciation of the situation. The point made by ex-Attorney General Miller that the defects of our present currency system were never developed till the revenues of the government fell below its expenditures, and that the first step in monetary reform was an increase of revenues, met with general approval. Business men abhor a deficit as nature does a vacuum. The new Indianapolis movement is well launched and will command wide attention.

The convenience of the city officials who happen to have their offices in the basement of the county courthouse is a very insufficient argument to use in favor of currency reform. If the occupants of the basement building to the level of the street, these functionaries are not comfortably housed they would do a greater service to the community and a much more sensible thing by encouraging a movement in favor of a new and separate building for city offices. This will have to be done by the city or later, and the sooner the better. The courthouse was not planned in the first place for the accommodation of the various interests now crowded under its roof; its size is ample and its arrangements satisfactory for the transaction of all county business. If the occupants of the basement are not pleased with their quarters let them go elsewhere, but whether they go or not let no heed be paid to their demand that the grounds be cut down for their benefit. The courthouse is not an architectural triumph, but such as it is, it is a structure that stands upon a terrace, and to take that terrace away would destroy what outward symmetry it has and render a structure that is now at least passably well proportioned unsightly and grotesque. Moreover, such as it is, it is a structure that stands upon a terrace, and to take that terrace away would destroy what outward symmetry it has and render a structure that is now at least passably well proportioned unsightly and grotesque.

There is not a word in the article, from beginning to end, to afford a particle of comfort to the Bryanites or hope that he will ever be found advocating the 16 to 1 heresy or independent free coinage by the United States. His avowed purpose is to encourage European bimetalists to continue their propaganda for international bimetalism. To this end he assures them that the recent verdict in this country was not against bimetalism, but simply against the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 by the United States independent of other nations. He tells them: "We Republicans said in our St. Louis platform that we favor bimetalism, and pledged ourselves to promote it, and Mr. McKinley in his letter of acceptance repeated the pledge." This is not quite an exact statement of the platform. It did not say "We are opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and, until such agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be preserved." This makes the maintenance of the gold standard paramount and the promotion of international bimetalism secondary. There is no reason why the United States should oppose bimetalism by international agreement. It never has done so, and ought not to. On the contrary, it has favored every movement in that direction, and should continue to do so. But it has taken the initiative often enough without securing the co-operation of other nations, and should not continue to invite rebuffs by urging a policy which meets with no favor from other commercial countries, and which is fast assuming the form of a financial vagary. There is about as much prospect of an international decision in favor of the substitution of astrology for astronomy or the re-establishment of slavery as there is for a return to the double standard. Perhaps Senator Chandler's article may do him no harm, but it stamps him as somewhat visionary if not cranky.

HOME TRAINING FOR CHILDREN.

Superintendent Charlton is reported as saying in his speech at the Associated Charities meeting on Sunday night that "not one-half the homes of this country are fit places in which to rear a child." This is a very sweeping statement with which the speaker will find few to agree and which he will probably be willing to modify when he thinks it over. Having been so long connected with an institution where boys, separated from their parents, are trained according to the latest scientific methods, he is no doubt biased in favor of this kind of training, but would he go so far as to advocate gathering the children out of "half the homes in the country" and herding them into asylums in order that all recalcitrant educational and moral precepts might surely be inculcated? Heaven forbid! His ideas in regard to compulsory education are all right, but the children need their home life, too, unless it is positively vicious, and he will certainly not assert that this is true of half the homes in the country. In many there is ignorance, in many poverty and such conditions that children can be given but little attention, in many mistaken systems of training prevail, but there are few homes in which love and children are found in which love does not exist also. "Better is a dinner of herbs," says Solomon, "where there is love, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith." Better is the child who has the love of mother and father hovering about him and to go with him as a sweet memory through life than the one who is deprived of this blessing and put into an institution of whatever merit; better a thousand times, even though that home be one of ignorance and squalor and a moral atmosphere far less elevating than that pervading institutions conducted in the most enlightened manner. Parents may be

ignorant, they may have all the faults of poor blundering humanity, but unless they are utterly depraved they seek unselfishly in their blind way the best interests of their children; the children know this, and the knowledge and the responsive love it arouses are of a value in developing their character and making them good citizens that cannot be overestimated. No care and supervision, however solicitous and watchful, in any institution can be a substitute for this. Mr. T. W. Higginson, in writing recently upon a similar topic, remarked that he increased his faith in the future of the Republic when he saw a row of dirty little girls from a tenement house sitting on the curbstone, each caring tenderly for a baby brother or sister. The spirit of family affection was there, and it was a saving grace. Half the parents in the city, or even more, may lack the best in the way of enlightenment and the best methods of training their boys and girls in the way they should go, but they can do something yet for the future rulers of the country that science alone cannot hope to accomplish.

THE CURRENCY REFORM CONGRESS.

The conference of business men which met in this city yesterday to initiate a movement for the reform of our currency system was distinctly a representative one. The delegates to conventions selected by primaries or political machines are not always heartily in favor of the reforms they are supposed to represent, but those nominated by boards of trade could hardly fail to be in full sympathy with a movement toward a sound and stable currency system. The delegates at yesterday's conference represented the boards of trade of thirteen leading cities of the central West in the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. By the terms of the call the conference was a preliminary one, its object being to consider the advisability of calling a conference composed of delegates from the boards of trade and commercial organizations of the entire country to further consider the propriety of creating a nonpartisan commission to report a plan of currency reform. It resulted in the issuing of a call for such a convention to meet in this city on Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1897. This convention will no doubt be a large one, fully representative of the business interests of the country, and its action will be such as to command the respectful attention of the country and of Congress. The proceedings of the day's conference were harmonious and business-like, and the addresses delivered showed intelligent appreciation of the situation. The point made by ex-Attorney General Miller that the defects of our present currency system were never developed till the revenues of the government fell below its expenditures, and that the first step in monetary reform was an increase of revenues, met with general approval. Business men abhor a deficit as nature does a vacuum. The new Indianapolis movement is well launched and will command wide attention.

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BUCKLES IN THE AIR.

"Doctor, what is the best medicine for kleptomaniacs?"

"Iron."

"Not blowing."

"Say, didn't I do a good deal of blowing last night after getting those two-or-three-or-four-or-five or six or seven or eight or ten or eleven or twelve or thirteen or fourteen or fifteen or sixteen or seventeen or eighteen or nineteen or twenty or twenty-one or twenty-two or twenty-three or twenty-four or twenty-five or twenty-six or twenty-seven or twenty-eight or twenty-nine or thirty or thirty-one or thirty-two or thirty-three or thirty-four or thirty-five or thirty-six or thirty-seven or thirty-eight or thirty-nine or forty or forty-one or forty-two or forty-three or forty-four or forty-five or forty-six or forty-seven or forty-eight or forty-nine or fifty or fifty-one or fifty-two or fifty-three or fifty-four or fifty-five or fifty-six or fifty-seven or fifty-eight or fifty-nine or sixty or sixty-one or sixty-two or sixty-three or sixty-four or sixty-five or sixty-six or sixty-seven or sixty-eight or sixty-nine or seventy or seventy-one or seventy-two or seventy-three or 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